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HISTORY, JURISDICTION, AND SUMMARY OF LEGISLATIVE ACTIVITIES

OF THE

UNITED STATES SENATE SELECT COMMITTEE ON INDIAN AFFAIRS

DURING THE

NINETY-NINTH CONGRESS

1985-1986

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SELECT COMMITTEE ON INDIAN AFFAIRS

Ninety-Ninth Congress

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HISTORY AND JURISDICTION

Under the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946, the House and Senate Committees on Indian Affairs which had been in existence since the early 1800's were abolished. Under this reorganization legislative and oversight jurisdiction of Indian affairs were vested in subcommittees of the Interior and Insular Affairs Committees of the House of Representatives and the Senate. While this subcommittee arrangement may not have specifically reflected a diminishment of the importance of Indian affairs, the revised arrangement historically coincided with a 20-year hiatus in Indian affairs known as the Termination Period—a period in which the prevailing policy of Congress was to terminate the Federal relationship with Indian tribes or transfer jurisdiction over the tribes to the States.

By the mid-1960's the policy of termination was in decline and Congress began including the tribes in legislation designed to rebuild the social infrastructure of the Nation and provide economic opportunities for economically depressed areas. In the early 1970's the termination period was effectively brought to a close with enactment of the Menominee Restoration Act of 1973. Although a number of important items of legislation affecting Indians were enacted as we entered the 1970's, it became clear that the existing subcommittee arrangement failed to provide a truly adequate forum for legislating appropriate solutions to problems affecting Indian people. Indian legislation could not be reported to the floor of the Senate directly from a full Indian Affairs Committee, and legislative jurisdiction over Indian affairs was fragmented in a number of committees. In the Congress, there were more than 10 committees in all responsible for Indian affairs, a situation which resulted in disjointed and haphazard treatment of Indian affairs.

In 1973, Senator James Abourezk introduced Senate Joint Resolution No. 133 to establish a commission to review all aspects of policy, law, and administration relating to affairs of the United States with American Indian tribes and people. This resolution was passed by the Senate and the House of Representatives and on January 2, 1975, the resolution was signed into law by the President, thus establishing the American Indian Policy Review Commission (Public Law 93-580). As the work of this Commission progressed, the need for a committee with full legislative and oversight authority to receive the report of the American Indian Policy Review Commission became apparent. Indeed, one of the recommendations of the Commission was that a full-fledged Indian Affairs Committee be established in the Senate.

At the same time the Commission was formulating its recommendation for the establishment of an Indian Affairs Committee, the Senate was developing a far-reaching proposal for reorganization of the entire Senate committee system. Under this proposal the Subcommittee on Indian Affairs under the Committee on Inte-

rior and Insular Affairs was to be abolished with its natural resource functions to be distributed among other newly formed committees, and its human resources functions to be transferred to the Committee on Labor and Human Resources.

In light of the pending report of the American Indian Policy Review Commission and the numerous recommendations that were anticipated to be included in that report, the Senate was prevailed upon to establish a temporary select committee to receive the report and act on its recommendations. Thus, there was included within Senate Resolution 4 of February 4, 1977, the Committee System Reorganization Amendments of 1977, a provision to establish the Select Committee on Indian Affairs with full jurisdiction over all proposed legislation and other matters relating to Indian affairs. With the commencement of the 96th Congress, the Select Committee on Indian Affairs was to expire and jurisdiction over Indian matters was to be transferred to the Committee on Labor and Human Resources.

As the Select Committee on Indian Affairs grappled with the report of the American Indian Policy Review Commission and the many other Indian issues that were presented to it during the 95th Congress, it became increasingly evident that if the Congress was to continue to meet its constitutional, legal, and historical responsibilities in the area of Indian affairs, an ongoing legislative committee with adequate expertise and resources should be established in the Senate.

Senate Resolution 405, to make the Select Committee on Indian Affairs a permanent committee in the Senate, was introduced by Senator Abourezk on February 22, 1978. The meaure was amended by the Rules Committee to extend the life of the committee for 2 years until January 2, 1981, and was agreed to by the Senate on October 14, 1978. In the 96th Congress, a new resolution (S. Res. 448) to make the select committee a permanent committee was introduced by Senator John Melcher, chairman of the committee in the 96th Congress, with 38 cosponsors. The resolution was reported by the Rules Committee with an amendment to extend the select committee to January 2, 1984, and to expand the membership to seven members commencing in the 97th Congress. Senate Resolution 448 was adopted by the Senate on December 11, 1980.

On April 28, 1983, Senator Mark Andrews, chairman of the Select Committee on Indian Affairs in the 98th Congress, with 28 cosponsors, introduced a new resolution, Senate Resolution 127, to make the committee a permanent committee. On November 1, 1983, the Committee on Rules and Administration voted unanimously to report the resolution without amendment, and the resolution was so reported on November 2, 1983 (S. Rept. 98-294) to accompany Senate Resolution 127. On November 18, the last day of the 1st session of the 98th Congress, the Senate agreed to an extension of the select committee to July 1, 1984, in order to allow time for later debate. By the time the resolution was brought to the floor for consideration there were 60 cosponsors. On June 6, 1984, the Select Committee on Indian Affairs was made a permanent committee of the Senate.

JURISDICTION AND RULES OF THE SELECT COMMITTEE ON INDIAN AFFAIRS

EXCERPTS FROM SENATE RESOLUTION 4, THE COMMITTEE SYSTEM REORGANIZATION AMENDMENTS OF 1977, AS AMENDED

SELECT COMMITTEE ON INDIAN AFFAIRS, to which select committee shall be referred all proposed legislation, messages, petitions, memorials, and other matters relating to Indian affairs:

SEC. 105(a)(1). There is established a temporary Select Committee on Indian Affairs (hereafter in this section referred to as the "select committee" which shall consist of seven members, four to be appointed by the President of the Senate, upon recommendation of the majority leader, from among members of the majority party and three to be appointed by the President of the Senate, upon recommendation of the minority leader, from among the members of the minority party. The select committee shall select a chairman from among its members. [Early in the 99th Congress the number of members was expanded to nine.]

(2) A majority of the members of the committee shall constitute a quorum thereof for the transaction of business, except that the select committee may fix a lesser number as a quorum for the purpose of taking testimony. The select committee shall adopt rules of procedure not inconsistent with this section and the rules of the Senate governing standing committees of the Senate.

(3) Vacancies in the membership of the select committee shall not affect the authority of the remaining members to execute the functions of the select committee.

(4) For purposes of paragraph 6 of rule XXV of the Standing Rules of the Senate, service of a Senator as a member or chairman of the select committee shall not be taken into account.

(b)(1) All proposed legislation, messages, petitions, memorials, and other matters relating to Indian affairs shall be referred to the select committee.

(2) It shall be the duty of the select committee to conduct a study of any and all matters pertaining to problems and opportunities of Indians, including but not limited to, Indian land management and trust responsibilities, Indian education, health, special services, and loan programs, and Indian claims against the United States.

(3) The select committee shall from time to time report to the Senate, by bill or otherwise within its jurisdiction.

(c)(1) For the purposes of this resolution, the select committee is authorized, in its discretion, (A) to make investigations into any matter within its jurisdiction, (B) to make expenditures from the contingent fund of the Senate, (C) to employ

personnel, (D) to hold hearings, (E) to sit and act at any time or place during the sessions, recesses, and adjourned periods of the Senate, (F) to require, by subpoena or otherwise, the attendance of witnesses and the production of correspondence, books, papers, and documents, (G) to take depositions and other testimony, (H) to procure the service of individual consultants or organizations thereof, in accordance with the provisions of section 202(i) of the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946, and (I) with the prior consent of the Government department or agency concerned and the Committee on Rules and Administration, to use on a reimbursable basis the services of personnel of any such department or agency.

(2) The chairman of the select committee or any member thereof may administer oaths to witnesses.

(3) Subpoenas authorized by the select committee may be issued over the signature of the chairman, or any member of the select committee designated by the chairman, and may be served by any person designated by the chairman or any member signing the subpoena.

(d) The select committee shall cease to exist on January 2, 1984, and, effective on January 3, 1984, jurisdiction over the matters specified in subsection (b)(1) and the duty specified in subsection (b)(2) are transferred to the Committee on Labor and Human Resources.

[NOTE: The Senate, by unanimous consent, November 18, 1983, provided for the continuation of the select committee with all of its jurisdictional responsibilities until July 1, 1984. Senate Resolution 127, agreed to June 6, 1984, established the Select Committee on Indian Affairs as a permanent committee of the Senate. Also, as noted under section 105(a)(1), early in the Congress the number of members on the committee was expanded from seven to nine.]

RULES OF THE SELECT COMMITTEE ON INDIAN AFFAIRS

COMMITTEE RULES

Rule 1. The Standing Rules of the Senate, Senate Resolution 4, and the provisions of the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946, as amended by the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1970, to the extent the provisions of such acts are applicable to the Select Committee on Indian Affairs and supplemented by these rules, are adopted as the rules of the committee.

MEETINGS OF THE COMMITTEE

Rule 2. The committee shall meet on the first Wednesday of each month while the Congress is in session for the purpose of conducting business, unless, for the convenience of members, the chairman shall set some other day for a meeting. Additional meetings may be called by the chairman as he may deem necessary.

OPEN HEARINGS AND MEETINGS

Rule 3. Hearings and business meetings of the committee shall be open to the public except when the committee by majority vote orders a closed hearing or meeting.

HEARING PROCEDURE

Rule 4(a). Public notice shall be given of the date, place, and subject matter of any hearing to be held by the committee at least 1 week in advance of such hearing unless the chairman of the committee determines that the hearing is noncontroversial or that special circumstances require expedited procedures and a majority of the committee involved concurs. In no case shall a hearing be conducted with less than 24 hours' notice.

(b) Each witness who is to appear before the committee shall file with the committee, at least 24 hours in advance of the hearing, a written statement of his or her testimony in as many copies as the chairman of the committee prescribes.

(c) Each member shall be limited to 5 minutes in the questioning of any witness until such time as all members who so desire have had an opportunity to question the witness unless the committee shall decide otherwise.

(d) The chairman and ranking minority member or the ranking majority and minority members present at the hearing may each appoint one committee staff member to question each witness. Such staff member may question the witness only after all members present have completed their questioning of the witness or at such other time as the chairman and the ranking majority and minority members present may agree.

BUSINESS MEETING AGENDA

Rule 5(a). A legislative measure or subject shall be included in the agenda of the next following business meeting of the committee if a written request for such inclusion has been filed with the chairman of the committee at least 1 week prior to such meeting. Nothing in this rule shall be construed to limit the authority of the chairman of the committee including legislative measures or subjects on the committee agenda in the absence of such request.

(b) The agenda for any business meeting of the committee shall be provided to each member and made available to the public at least 3 days prior to such meeting, and no new items may be added after the agenda is published except by the approval of a majority of the members of the committee. The clerk shall promptly notify absent members of any action taken by the committee on matters not included in the published agenda.

QUORUMS

Rule 6(a). Except as provided in subsections (b) and (c), five members shall constitute a quorum for the conduct of business of the committee.

(b) A measure may be ordered reported from the committee unless by a motion made in proper order by a member followed by the polling of the members in the absence of a quorum at a regular or special meeting.

(c) One member shall constitute a quorum for the purpose of conducting a hearing or taking testimony on any measure before the committee.

VOTING

Rule 7(a). A rollcall of the members shall be taken upon the request of any members.

(b) Proxy voting shall be permitted on all matters, except that proxies may not be counted for the purpose of determining the presence of a quorum. Unless further limited, a proxy shall be exercised only on the date for which it is given and upon the items published in the agenda for that date.

SWORN TESTIMONY AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Rule 8. Witnesses in committee hearings may be required to give testimony under oath whenever the chairman or ranking minority member of the committee deems such to be necessary. At any hearing to confirm a Presidential nomination, the testimony of the nominee, and at the request of any members, any other witness shall be under oath. Every nominee shall submit a financial statement, on forms to be perfected by the committee, which shall be sworn to by the nominee as to its completeness and accuracy. All such statements shall be made public by the committee unless the committee, in executive session, determines that special circumstances require a full or partial exception to this rule. Members of the committee are urged to make public a complete disclosure of their financial interests on forms to be perfected by the committee in the manner required in the case of Presidential nominees.

CONFIDENTIAL TESTIMONY

Rule 9. No confidential testimony taken by or confidential matterial presented to the committee or any report of the proceedings of a closed committee hearing or business meeting shall be made public in whole or in part by way of summary, unless authorized by a majority of the members of the committee at a business meeting called for the purpose of making such a determination.

DEFAMATORY STATEMENTS

Rule 10. Any person whose name is mentioned or who is specifically identified in, or who believes that testimony or other evidence presented at, an open committee hearing tends to defame him or otherwise adversely affect his reputation may file with the committee for its consideration and action a sworn statement of facts relevant to such testimony or evidence.

BROADCASTING OF HEARINGS OR MEETINGS

Rule 11. Any meeting or hearing by the committee which is open to the public may be covered in whole or in part by television broadcast, radio broadcast, or still photography. Photographers and reporters using mechanical recording, filming, or broadcasting devices shall position their equipment so as not to interfere with the seeing, vision, and hearing of members and staff on the dais or with the orderly process of the meeting or hearing.

AMENDING THE RULES

Rule 12. These rules may be amended only by a vote of a majority of all the members of the committee in a business meeting of the committee: *Provided,* That no vote may be taken on any proposed amendment unless such amendment is reproduced in full in the committee agenda for such meeting at least 3 days in advance of such meeting. Such proposed amendment shall be mailed to each member of the committee at least 7 calendar days in advance of the meeting.

SUMMARY OF COMMITTEE ACTIVITIES IN THE 99TH CONGRESS

In the 99th Congress, a total of 55 bills and 2 resolutions were referred to the Select Committee on Indian Affairs for consideration. A total of 21 bills were enacted into law, either through direct enactment as free standing law or through inclusion in other broader legislation such as the Omnibus Alcohol and Drug Abuse Act of 1986. The committee also considered the nomination of Ross O. Swimmer to be Assistant Secretary of Indians Affairs for the Department of the Interior and reported favorably on that nomination. In addition, the committee received 34 executive communications for consideration dealing primarily with distribution of judgments awarded Indian tribes by the Indian Claims Commission or the U.S. Claims Court.

Three bills enacted as free standing legislation involved Indian education programs. Legislation was enacted authorizing the continued funding for tribally controlled community colleges through fiscal year 1990; technical amendments to title XI of the Indian Education Act regarding the establishment of academic standards for basic education of Indian children in schools operated or contracted by the Bureau of Indian Affairs, and for other purposes; and legislation amending provisions in title 25, United States Code, governing eligibility of Indian children for attendance at BIA-operated schools to assure continuity with past administrative practices.

In the area of health, the committee reported comprehensive legislation amending and reauthorizing the Indian Health Care Improvement Act to assure continued training of Indian health care professionals, funding of the Community Health Representative Program and the urban Indian health care programs, achieve equality of funding of Indian health programs throughout the country, provide for Indian participation in the planning of health care programs, and for other purposes. In the development of these amendments, the committee worked diligently with the administration and many other interested parties to achieve a bill acceptable to all concerned. Separate legislation providing for control and treatment of diabetes was folded into this bill. This bill, along with three other Indian bills, failed in the closing hours of the Congress.

Two legislative initiatives addressing health or alcohol and drug abuse were included in the Omnibus Alcohol and Drug Abuse Act of 1986: a bill to coordinate and expand services for the prevention and treatment of alcohol and drug abuse among Indian youth; and, a bill to provide for a general study of Indian health needs in a broad variety of problem areas, including diabetes and alcohol and drug abuse.

A major activity of the committee was consideration of three bills to establish Federal standards and regulations for the conduct

of gaming activities on Indian reservations and trust lands. These gaming activities have proved to be an important means for raising revenues for operation of tribal governments and funding of social and economic development programs. However, there is concern regarding the unconstrained operation of such gaming. A bill was passed by the House in April 1986, and was referred to the select committee. In September 1986, the select committee reported an amended version of the House bill but the bill was not acted upon prior to adjournment and it is counted among the four bills that failed in the closing hours of the Congress.

Legislation was enacted or considered addressing Indian land claims or claims to water in Western States. Legislation was enacted to resolve outstanding claims to title to lands in the White Earth Indian Reservation in the State of Minnesota, the first such legislation to be enacted addressing claims arising from individually allotted lands. Legislation was also enacted providing for utilization of the land acquisition fund established for the Houlton Band of Maliseet Indians of Maine, thus completing the legislative effort encompassed in the Maine Indian Claims Settlement Act of 1980. Two other land claims bills were considered by the committee, a bill to resolve the claims of the Gay Head Wampanoag Tribe of Gay Head, MA, and legislation to address the claims of the Sioux Indians in the Black Hills in South Dakota. The Gay Head bill was reported by the committee, but failed in the closing hours of the Congress. The hearing on the Black Hills provided the first opportunity for the Sioux Indians to express their claims to Congress since the lands were taken in 1876.

Five water claims bills were before the committee. Legislation to resolve two claims of the Papago Tribe of Arizona were actively considered by the committee, but were ultimately enacted as House measures that were not referred to the committee (H.R. 4216 and H.R. 4217). A third bill involved a water settlement with five Bands of Mission Indians in California to waters in the San Luis Rey River. This bill was reported out of committee but was not acted upon by the Senate. One other water claims settlement bill, that of the Pyramid Lake Paiute in Nevada, received extensive consideration by the committee along with the proposed California-Nevada Interstate Water Compact, but proved incapable of resolution in this Congress.

Once again the committee had before it legislation to regulate or limit the taking of steelhead salmon and decommercialize the harvest of this fish under the Indian treaties. Aside from a hearing, no action was taken on this bill.

Five bills to provide for the use and distribution of judgment funds awarded Indian tribes by the Indian Claims Commission or the U.S. Claims Court were considered and four were enacted into law. One, a bill involving funds awarded the Saginaw Chippewa Tribe of Michigan, involved a major step forward in tribal use of such funds by providing for the establishment of an economic development fund for that tribe in an amount of approximately $10 million. It is hoped that enactment of this legislation will encourage other tribes to seek similar legislative or administrative solutions to use of their judgment funds.

In addition to the above legislative accomplishments, the committee played an important role in development of legislation to address concerns regarding provision of housing on Indian reservations or trust lands, and legislation to clearly establish that tribally owned businesses qualify for programs under section 8(a) of the Small Business Administration.

LEGISLATIVE ACTIVITY IN THE 99TH CONGRESS

During the 99th Congress a total of 61 measures (44 Senate bills, 11 House passed bills, 1 House joint resolution, and 5 Senate resolutions) were referred for consideration to the Select Committee on Indian Affairs.

The committee reported 25 measures to the Senate. Eleven legislative measures were approved by the President and signed into law as free standing statutes. A number of bills that were considered by the committee were incorporated into multititle legislation and enacted into law as a part of other broader legislation, and action on a number of bills referred to the committee was made unnecessary by action on similar or companion legislation.

The committee held 42 hearings, 5 of which were of an oversight nature.

SENATE MEASURES ENACTED INTO LAW

S. 1106 (Public Law 99-346), Mr. Reigle and Mr. Levin:

To provide for the use and distribution of funds appropriated in satisfaction of judgments awarded to the Saginaw Chippewa Tribe of Michigan in docket Nos. 57, 59, and 13E of the Indian Claims Commission, and for other purposes.

S. 1349 (Public Law 99-130), Mr. Abdnor and Mr. Pressler:

To provide for the use and distribution of funds awarded in docket No. 363 to the Mdewakanton and Wahpekute Eastern or Mississippi Sioux before the U.S. Court of Claims.

S. 1396 (Public Law 99-264), Mr. Boschwitz and Mr. Durenberger:

To settle unresolved claims relating to certain allotted Indian lands on the White Earth Indian Reservation, to remove clouds from the titles to certain lands, and for other purposes.

S. 1621 (Public Law 99-228), Mr. Melcher, Mr. Andrews, Mr. Burdick, Mr. Abdnor, and Mr. East:

To amend title 25, United States Code, relating to Indian education programs, and for other purposes.

S. 1684 (Public Law 99-283), Mr. Nickles and Mr. Boren:

To declare that the United States holds certain Chilocco Indian school lands in trust for the Kaw, Otoe-Missouria, Pawnee, Ponca, and Tonkawa Indian Tribes of Oklahoma.

S. 1728 (Public Law 99-221), Mr. Nickles and Mr. Boren:

To authorize the Cherokee Nation of Oklahoma to lease certain lands held in trust for up to 99 years.

S. 2095 (Public Law 99-428), Mr. Andrews, Mr. Melcher, Mr. Abdnor, Mr. Baucus, Mr. Goldwater, Mr. DeConcini, Mr. Pressler, Mr. Burdick, Mr. Simon, Mr. Inouye, and Mr. Bingaman:

To reauthorize the Tribally Controlled Community College Assistance Act of 1978 and the Navajo Community College Act.

S. 2105 (Public Law 99-503), Mr. Goldwater and Mr. DeConcini:

To provide for the settlement of certain claims of the Papago Tribe arising from the operation of Painted Rock Dam and for other purposes. (See H.R. 4216 in House Calendar.)

S. 2107 (Public Law 99-469), Mr. Goldwater and Mr. DeConcini:

To provide for the settlement of certain claims of the Papago Tribe of Arizona arising from the construction of Tat Momolikot Dam and for other purposes. (See H.R. 4217 in House Calendar.)

S. 2504 (Public Law 99-575), Mr. Domenici and Mr. Bingaman:

To authorize certain transfers affecting the Pueblo of Santa Ana in New Mexico, and for other purposes. (See H.R. 4873 in House Calendar.)

S. 2750 (Public Law 99-566), Mr. Cohen and Mr. Mitchell:

To establish a property tax fund for the Houlton Band of Maliseet Indians in furtherance of the Maine Indian Claims Settlement Act of 1980, and for other purposes.

House Measures Enacted Into Law

H.R. 1904 (Public Law 99-377), Mr. Oberstar:

To provide for the use and distribution of funds appropriated in satisfaction of a judgment awarded to members of the Mississippi Band of Chippewa Tribe in docket No. 18-S before the Indian Claims Commission, and for other purposes.

H.R. 3526 (Public Law 99-501), Mr. McCain, Mr. Udall, and Mr. Rudd:

To provide for the settlement of certain claims respecting the San Carlos Apache Tribe of Arizona.

H.R. 3554 (Public Law 99-398), Mr. Smith of Oregon:

To provide for the restoration of the Federal trust relationship with, and Federal services and assistance to, the Klamath Tribe of Indians, and the individual members thereof consisting of the Klamath and Modoc Tribes, and the Yahooskin Band of Snake Indians, and for other purposes.

MEASURES REPORTED BY COMMITTEE BUT MERGED INTO OTHER LEGISLATION AND INDEFINITELY POSTPONED, OR OTHERWISE NOT ACTED UPON

S. 277, Mr. Andrews, Mr. Abdnor, Mr. Baucus, Mr. Bingaman, Mr. Boschwitz, Mr. Burdick, Mr. Cochran, Mr. DeConcini, Mr. Domenici, Mr. Durenberger, Mr. Goldwater, Mr. Gorton, Mr. Inouye, Mr. Kennedy, Mr. Melcher, Mr. Murkowski, Mr. Pressler, and Mr. Stevens:

To reauthorize the Indian Health Care Improvement Act, and for other purposes. (Indefinitely postponed. See H.R. 1426.)

S. 1298, Mr. Andrews, Mr. Melcher, Mr. Abdnor, Mr. Murkowski, Mr. Pressler, Mr. Goldwater, Mr. DeConcini, Mr. East, Mr. Burdick, Mr. Bingaman, Mr. Cochran, Mr. Helms, and Mr. Stevens:

To coordinate and expand services for the prevention, identification, and treatment of alcohol and drug abuse among Indian youth, and for other purposes. (This measure was reported out of committee and passed the Senate. It was eventually folded into the Omnibus Alcohol and Drug Abuse Act of 1986.)

S. 1398, Mr. Andrews, Mr. Melcher, Mr. DeConcini, Mr. Abdnor, and Mr. Burdick:

To amend title XI of the Education Amendments of 1978, relating to Indian education programs (Indefinitely postponed. See H.R. 2908.)

S. 1452, Mr. Kennedy and Mr. Kerry:

To settle Indian land claims in the town of Gay Head, MA, and for other purposes. (Indefinitely postponed. See H.R. 2868.)

S. 1622, Mr. Melcher, Mr. Domenici, and Mr. Andrews:

To promote the development of Native American culture and art.

S. 1724, Mr. Boren and Mr. Nickles:

To authorize the Cherokee Nation of Oklahoma to design and construct hydroelectric power facilities at W.D. Mayo lock and dam. (This was folded into the proposed general Water Quality Act legislation which was vetoed by President Reagan at the end of the 99th Congress.)

S. 1988, Mr. Melcher, Mr. Inouye, Mr. DeConcini, Mr. Burdick, Mr. Andrews, Mr. Abdnor, and Mr. Bingaman:

To establish a program for the prevention and control of diabetes among Native Americans.

S. 2118, Mr. Andrews, Mr. Burdick, and Mr. Pressler:

To provide for the distribution of funds appropriated to pay a judgment awarded to the Sisseton and Wahpeton Tribes of Sioux Indians in Indian Claims Commission docket Nos. 142 and 359, and for other purposes.

S. 2243, Mr. Inouye, Mr. Andrews, Mr. Melcher, and Mr. Matsunaga:

To improve the health status of Native Hawaiians, and for other purposes.

S. 2260, Mr. Abdnor:

To settle certain claims arising out of activities on the Pine Ridge Indian Reservation.

S. 2676, Mr. Wilson and Mr. Cranston:

To provide for the settlement of water rights claims of the La Jolla, Rincon, San Pasqual, Puama, and Pala Bands of Mission Indians in San Diego County, CA, and for other purposes.

H.R. 1344, Mr. Coleman and Mr. Wilson:

To provide for the restoration of Federal recognition to the Ysleta del Sur Pueblo and the Alabama and Coushatta Indian Tribes of Texas, and for other purposes.

H.R. 1426, Mr. Udall and 31 cosponsors:

To reauthorize and amend the Indian Health Care Improvement Act, and for other purposes. (Reported by Mr. Andrews without a written report. See report to accompany S. 277.)

H.R. 1920, Mr. Udall, Mr. McCain, Mr. Richardson, and Mr. Bates:

To establish Federal standards and regulations for the conduct of gaming activities on Indian reservations and lands, and for other purposes.

H.R. 3214, Mr. Weaver:

To provide for the use and distribution of funds awarded to the Cow Creek Bank of Umpqua Indians in U.S. Claims Court docket No. 53-81L, and for other purposes.

H.R. 3247, Mr. Kildee:

To amend the Native American Programs Act of 1974 to authorize appropriations for fiscal years 1987 through 1990. (Vetoed by the President.)

Measures Actively Considered

S. 400, Mr. Bingaman:

To provide health promotion and disease prevention services to Indians. (Provisions of the bill were folded into the general Omnibus Alcohol and Drug Abuse Act of 1986.)

S. 830, Mr. Melcher:

To amend the Indian Education Act and other acts relating to Indian education.

S. 902, Mr. DeConcini:

To establish Federal standards and regulations for conduct of gaming activities within Indian country. (See H.R. 1920.)

S. 954, Mr. Gorton, Mr. McClure, and Mr. Symms:

To provide for additional protection of steelhead trout as a game fish, and for other purposes.

S. 1177, Mr. Melcher:

To establish a special magistrate with jurisdiction over Federal offenses within Indian country and to authorize tribal and local police officers to enforce Federal laws within their respective jurisdiction, and for other purposes.

S. 1453, Mr. Bradley:

To reaffirm the boundaries of the Great Sioux Reservation; to convey federally held lands in the Black Hills to the Sioux Nation; to provide for the economic development, resource protection, and self-determination of the Sioux Nation; to remove barriers to the free exercise of traditional Indian religion in the Black Hills; to preserve the sacred Black Hills from desecration; to establish a wildlife sanctuary; and for other purposes.

S. 1558, Mr. Laxalt and Mr. Hecht:

To settle certain claims affecting the Pyramid Lake Paiute Indian Tribe of Nevada, and for other purposes.

S. 1991, Mr. Andrews, Mr. Melcher, Mr. Abdnor, Mr. Burdick, Mr. DeConcini, Mr. Inouye, Mr. Murkowski, and Mr. Goldwater:

To extend programs under the Native American Programs Act of 1974 through fiscal year 1990. (H.R. 3247 reported in lieu of this bill.)

S. 2106, Mr. Goldwater and Mr. DeConcini:

To provide for the settlement of certain water rights claims of the Papago Tribe of Arizona, and for other purposes.

S. 2564, Mr. Goldwater and Mr. DeConcini:

To provide for the proper administration of justice within the Salt River Pima-Maricopa Indian Reservation by granting jurisdiction to the Salt River Pima-Maricopa Indian Community Court over certain criminal misdemeanor offenses. (The committee legislative calendar for the 99th Congress incorrectly reports this as enacted into law. The bill was not reported out of committee. See also H.R. 3526.)

OVERSIGHT HEARINGS

February 27, 1985.—Oversight hearings on administration budget proposals for various Federal agencies for fiscal year 1986.

May 30, 1985.—Investigation of Indian health services. (Field hearing at Billings, MT.)

October 16, 1985.—Nomination of Ross O. Swimmer to be Assistant Secretary—Indian Affairs, Department of the Interior.

February 10, 1986.—Proposed space and privacy requirements at the Flandreau Indian School. (Field hearing at Flandreau, SD.)

February 18, 1986.—Oversight hearing on administration budget proposals for various Federal agencies for fiscal year 1987.

September 23, 1986.—Oversight hearing on Interior Department proposal for contracting with private banking concerns the collection, accounting and investment of Indian trust funds.

Special Reports

An American Indian Development Finance Institution, a Compendium of Papers, April 1986.

Budget Views and Estimates for Fiscal Year 1987—March 1986.

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